

PRICE ONE CENT.

GATES HERE AND MORGAN IS WORRIED.

Chicago Plunger Slips Into
Town Unheralded, and
Wall Street Banker Won-
ders What's Up His Sleeve.

FEARS HIS DISCLOSURES.

Relief that He Will Tell Unpleas-
ant Things About the Louis-
ville and Nashville Deal Be-
fore Interstate Commission.

John W. Gates came to town to-day with gumshoes. Generally he comes with a brass band, a callopie and a regiment of hewag manipulators and tom-tom pounders. There is something ominous about the quiet entry and succeeding silence of John W. Gates.

In the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. there is a big man whose forehead corrugates when he thinks of John W. Gates. His name is J. Pierpont Morgan. He would give a fine, large oil painting with a gold frame if he could find out what Gates is doing. He would give two or three fine, large oil paintings, maybe, if he could find out what John W. Gates is going to say to the Interstate Commerce Commission next Friday.

Nobody ever gave John W. Gates the wrong end of it and got away with it for long. That is how they put it out in Chicago. John W. Gates, it may be said on good authority, considers that J. Pierpont Morgan has given him the wrong end of it.

It will be remembered that about six weeks ago Mr. Morgan was a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission to tell about the Louisville and Nashville deal. Remembering further back, it is not difficult to recall that Mr. Morgan bought the Louisville and Nashville from John W. Gates at figures set by John W. Gates.

"Why did you take this road from Mr. Gates?" asked the Commission.

Says Gates Is Dangerous.

"I didn't consider him a safe man," said Mr. Morgan in his snappy way. "I thought, in his hands, the Louisville and Nashville would be insured if he were at the head of the system. My idea was that he was a dangerous man."

John W. Gates was down in Texas at that time. When he heard what J. Pierpont Morgan had said about him he was so hot that John W. Gates had nailed down. All the wealth and power of Morgan and his faction were powerless. Gates had outgeneraled them and he had made a complete job of it.

Morgan had to go to Gates. He didn't exactly go on his knees, but he had his hands in his hands. John W. Gates had made the particulars of which are secret as yet, and in this deal there was another consideration than money.

Friends of John W. Gates know that his sore point is the fact that he is regarded in Wall street as a dangerous man. The Morgan clique looked upon him as a Western windbag when he came to New York. His big, blustering operations did not please them. Mr. Belmont once referred to him as a gambler. He got even with Mr. Belmont by taking the Louisville and Nashville Railroad away from him.

Compact Between Them?

It is generally believed that when Gates relinquished control of the Louisville and Nashville to Morgan, taking a profit running well up in millions on the side, he secured a promise from Morgan that he would be taken into good-fellowship with the conservative element in Wall street. As the Morgan clique has made capital of the idea that it is composed of gentlemen, the Western financier looked upon a Morgan promise as a pledge.

But instead of being taken into the inner circle of the conservative element he was barred from the insurance. He was turned down most decidedly. The climax came when Mr. Morgan went on the stand and swore that he did not think Mr. Gates a safe man.

To the surprise of everybody, Gates made no reply. He hasn't opened his mouth about the subject since. In public what he has said to his constituents about it would secure assent. That is why Mr. Morgan is worried.

Obviously Mr. Gates has come to New York solely to testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is an opinion in speculative circles that he has other interests in mind. Advertisers like a circus. Late deals have been covered up. Gumshoe methods have been used. Wall street is interested and only in what Gates is going to say about Morgan next Friday.

Heretofore the operations of the Gates crowd have been carried on vociferously and have been advertised like a circus. Late deals have been covered up. Gumshoe methods have been used. Wall street is interested and only in what Gates is going to say about Morgan next Friday.

It is expected that the revelations Mr. Gates will make before the Interstate Commerce Commission will be made on the deal and what Mr. Morgan promised there. After he gets through talking there, will probably be a lot of war machine mired in Wall street.

ROSA CHRISTALLI, SCHOOL GIRL WHO STOLE JEWELS WORTH \$2,000.



CRANK WITH CANE AFTER THE MAYOR

Powerfully Built Man Calls at
City Hall to See Why Mr. Low
Does Not Protect Him from
Poisoners.

WANTS TO WED PRETTY GIRL.

"Vengeance! Vengeance!" shouted a powerfully built man, with a nose like Cyrano de Bergerac, as he pounded the Mayor's door in City Hall to-day.

The stranger carried an ominous looking satchel, that might contain dynamite or gold bricks, and he emphasized his remarks with a huge hickory walking-stick.

"The Mayor, the Mayor—I must see the Mayor," bellowed the man, waving his cane and thumping everything in sight.

"If he's any kind of a mayor at all at all, why in tarnation don't he take care of me!"

Two court officers and a dozen newspaper men gathered about the human fly-wheel and tried to hold him. "Here," he cried, soaking wet. Billy Kennel, with the club, "the Mayor promised last August to protect me from my family. They're sore on me because I want to marry the most beautiful girl in Palestine. N. J. They have put strychnine in my food and carpet sacks in my beer. If the Mayor don't protect me I'm a dead man."

The crank and quivered him down he gave the name of James Matthews, of No. 220 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street. Upon his promise to be good and not assault Mayor Low, Matthews was turned loose and trotted across City Hall Park in a good humor.

THE BROOKLYN TUNNEL IS BEGUN.

Ground Broken Across the River for
Subway Which Will Connect that
Borough with Manhattan.

The first work of construction on the tunnel which will connect New York and Brooklyn was begun in Brooklyn this morning, when a gang of laborers broke the asphalt pavement in front of the Municipal Building. The purpose of this is the removal of the sewer in that portion of Joralemon street where the Municipal Building stands. The digging for the tunnel will commence several feet to the northward.

FRIGHT KILLS WOMAN.

Dropped Dead When Automobile
Caused Horse to Bolt.

WICKFORD, R. I., March 21.—The sudden appearance of an automobile on the road near here to-day frightened a horse and caused an attack of heart disease, which proved fatal to Mrs. David Newcomb, of this town.

Mrs. Newcomb was about to hitch her horse at a farm-house, on the Dutchess Neck road, when an automobile machine dashed by, and the excitement overcame the woman, who fell to the ground and died almost instantly. She was fifty years old.

"RED CROSS" WILL DEPOSE MISS BARTON

Society Decides to Retire
Her from Presidency of
Organization on Account
of Alleged Mismanage-
ment.

A COMPROMISE IN CASE.

Rear-Admiral Van Rypen Is
Chosen to Succeed Her, and
She Will Have Title of "Hon-
orary President."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Miss Clara Barton, who has been at the head of the American National Red Cross for so many years, and whose name has been identified with that organization as that of no other person in this country, is to be deposed by the Board of Trustees.

She is to be succeeded as President by Rear-Admiral William K. Van Rypen, Surgeon-General of the Navy, but will be allowed to keep the title of Honorary President.

This action is said to result from the charges of mismanagement which have been made recently against Miss Barton. These charges have been under investigation and President Roosevelt has been taking an active part in the matter. Friends of the aged lady have stood by her gallantly, and the present solution is regarded as more or less of a compromise, which, it is expected, will restore harmony to the association.

Gen. Wilson Her Accuser.

The charges against Miss Barton were made by Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, and Vice-President of the Red Cross. He presented a memorial to Congress in February complaining of Miss Barton's management. He alleged that she secured a large number of prospectors for the Red Cross, and ground that she wanted to make some slight changes in the by-laws and that she then used them to change the by-laws so as to perpetuate her control of the association.

The new by-laws constituted the President of the United States and his Cabinet a Board of Consultation for the Red Cross. Owing to the row which their passage raised the President refused to accept the honor and his secretary wrote Miss Barton. A prolonged controversy therefore arose which seems about ended with the action announced to-day.

Miss Barton has been president since 1881. She is a native of Maine.

Long Years of Service.

In early life she was a teacher, but went to Washington in 1854 and became a government clerk. During the Civil War she was a nurse, and when the Franco-Prussian War broke out she went abroad to continue her ministrations in the field and in hospitals.

Then she returned to this country and continued active in Red Cross work. National Committee for the Mississippi floods, the Johnston flood, the Galveston flood, great tornadoes and the like have seen her help. She served faithfully during the Cuban war and later in the war with Spain. She is about seventy-five years old.

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WEBB MADE HIS DEATH CERTAIN

General Manager of the Wool-
worth Ten-Cent Stores Cuts
Throat and Waist and Leaps
from Window.

FALL CRUSHED HIS SKULL.

Eugene C. Webb, general manager of M. W. Woolworth & Co., owners of a large number of "five and ten cent stores" in different cities, committed suicide this afternoon by cutting his throat, one of his wrists, and then jumping out of the second-story window of his residence, No. 1808 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

He had been drinking heavily and was just recovering from delirium tremens. His wife and little child were not at home, being on a visit to relatives in Watertown.

Webb was about thirty-five years old. His office was at No. 260 Broadway, and his work was general supervision of the business of all the stores. When his wife left on her visit up-State, she made him promise that he would not drink during her absence.

Two days after she left he broke his promise and went on a spree that ended with the delirium tremens. His family physician, Dr. Pomeroy, attended him at his home. He was recovering, but was very nervous and remorseful that he should have broken his word.

Dr. Pomeroy called on him this morning. He found him in fair condition in his room, but evidently downcast. As this is not an uncommon frame of mind under the circumstances, he was not alarmed. He was told that the man would have died to death, by either the cut in the throat or the one in the wrist, had help not come immediately.

In the fall he struck on his head and fractured his skull, making all chance for life impossible. Dr. Pomeroy notified Coroner Fishery, who took charge of the body.

Mrs. Webb has been notified of her husband's death by telegraph.

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HIGHER WAGES FOR MINERS IN STRIKE REPORT.

President's Commission Recommends that an
Advance of 10 Per Cent. Be Paid to All
Contract Workers and that Employees
Working by the Week Be Granted a Re-
duction of One Hour a Day.

CONCESSIONS ARE ALSO MADE
TO THE MINE OPERATORS.

Unions Must Not Undertake to Regulate the Affairs of
the Mine Owners—Conditions at the Mines De-
clared Not to Be So Harrowing as to Oblige Miners
to Send Their Children Out to Seek Employment.

MAIN POINTS IN THE REPORT OF THE GREAT COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

It recommends 10 per cent. increase of wages of contract workers,
reduction of hours of time hands from ten to nine or nine to
eight.

Settlement of difficulties under the wage awards by a joint Board of
conciliation composed of miners and operators.

No restriction of the output except by agreement between the opera-
tors and an organization representing a majority of the miners
in the operators' employ.

Introduction of the sliding wage scale, whereby every 5 cent in-
crease above a minimum price of coal per ton adds 1 per cent. to
the wages of the miners.

No discrimination against employees by reason of membership or
non-membership in a union.

Discontinuance by the employers of the "Coal and Iron police."

Compulsory investigation by State or Federal Government of labor
difficulties, so that the public may know the facts, but not compul-
sory arbitration.

Difficulties may best be settled by consultation between employer
and a "committee of the employed," but to be entitled to such
recognition the labor organization must give the same recogni-
tion to the rights of the employer it demands for itself.

The majority of the employees of an industry by associating them-
selves together acquire no authority over those who do not so
associate themselves.

The union must not undertake to assume the management of the
business of the employer.

Conditions at the mines are not so deplorable as the miners claimed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The report of the Commission ap-
pointed by President Roosevelt last October to investigate conditions in
the Pennsylvania coal fields because of the great anthracite strike was
made public to-day. It recommends:

A 10 per cent. increase in the wages paid to contract miners in April,
1902, such increase to begin Nov. 1, 1902, and continue during the life of the
award—until March 31, 1903. Wages in arrears are to be paid before June
1, 1903.

A 10 per cent. increase in wages for water hoisting engineers between
Nov. 1, 1902, and April 1, 1903, to be paid before June 1. After April 1 and
during the life of the award eight-hour shifts with the same rate of wages.
Where eight-hour shifts are now working an increase of 10 per cent. in
wages over the old scale.

ENGINEERS AND PUMP MEN, TOO.

A 10 per cent. increase for all other engineers and pumpmen in positions
manned continuously from Nov. 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903; thereafter 5 per
cent. increase above the scale in force in April, 1902; employers to provide
reliefs on Sunday at their expense.

A 10 per cent. increase for firemen from Nov. 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903,
and after that 8-hour shifts with the wages paid in April, 1902.

For all other employees for whom a special award is not made, the
same 10 per cent. increase from Nov. 1, 1902, to April 1, 1903, and there-
after a 9-hour instead of a 10-hour day at the rate of wages prevailing in
April, 1902. Overtime to be paid for at the proportional rate.

Present methods of payment for coal mined to be adhered to unless
changed by mutual agreement.

Heirs of those who have died since Nov. 1, 1902, to receive the awards
through their legal representatives.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION TO BE CREATED.

Disagreement over the interpretation of the awards to be referred to a
Board of Conciliation, to consist of six persons; the whole region to be
divided into three districts, from each of which a majority of the miners
are to elect a representative, and the operators in each district one likewise.

If the Board cannot decide any question it is to be referred to an am-
pire chosen by one of the Circuit Judges of the Third Judicial District of
the United States, whose decision shall be final.

No lockout or strike may take place while the Board is considering any
question.

Check weighmen, check docking bosses, or both, to be employed at the
miners' request, but to be paid by the miners in such way as they choose.
Mine cars to be equitably distributed among miners, but miners must
make no effort to restrict the output of the mines, except by agreement
between the operators and an organization representing a majority of miners
in the operators' employ.

The establishment of the sliding scale after April 1, 1903, the minimum
to be the wages fixed in these awards. For each increase of 5 cents in the
wages of the miners.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six
hours ending at 8 P. M. Sunday
for New York City and vicin-
ity—Partly cloudy and cooler
to-night; Sunday generally fair;
light to fresh westerly winds.

The Extra Comforts
afforded by the Pennsylvania Limited have made
it a popular train with those who are particular
to leave New York daily.

STRUGGLE IN RIVER TO SALE MAN WHO TRIED TO DROWN

John Wells, thirty-six years old, address unknown, jumped
into the river at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street this after-
noon. He was rescued by George Campbell, a mate on the
steamer Daniel Lamont, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LATE RESULTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Fourth Race—Major Mansir 1, The Way 2, Acolade 3.

Fifth Race—Irving Mayor 1, Nettie Regent 2, Thuries 3.